

# L'Outsourcing

pour qui, pourquoi, quand, comment?

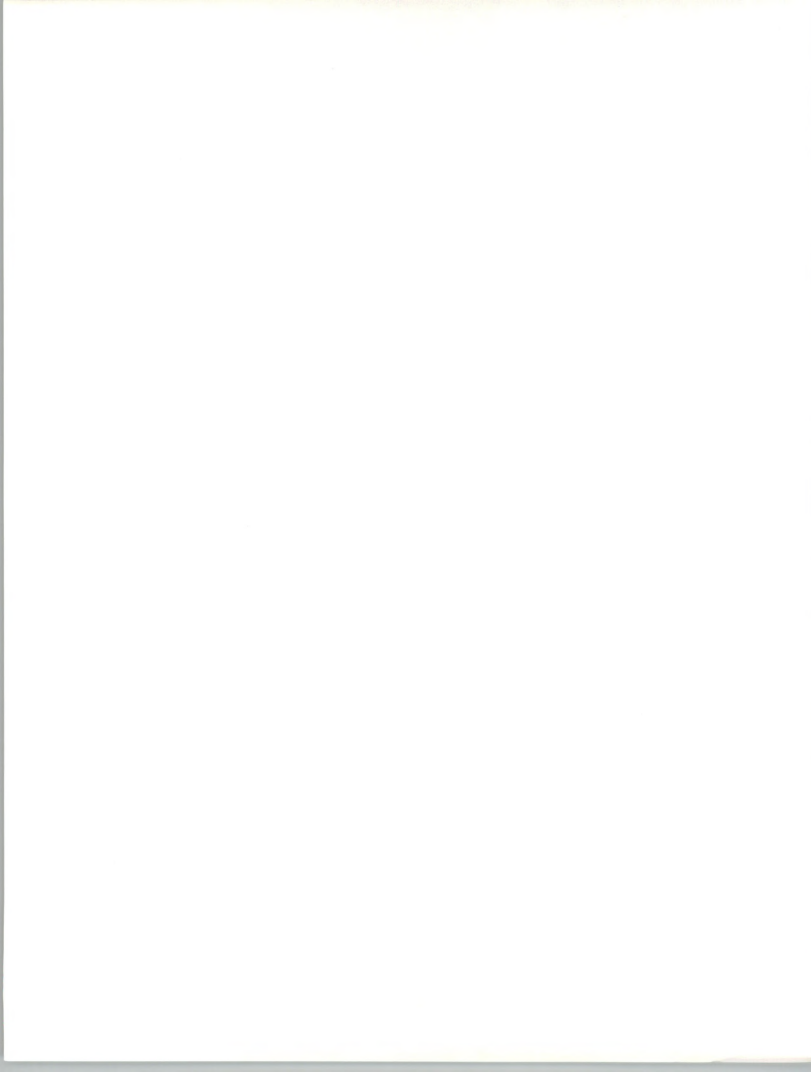
Conférence INPUT

4 Juin 1992

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**Outsourcing Information Systems  
Programme—Europe**  
(OEOSP)

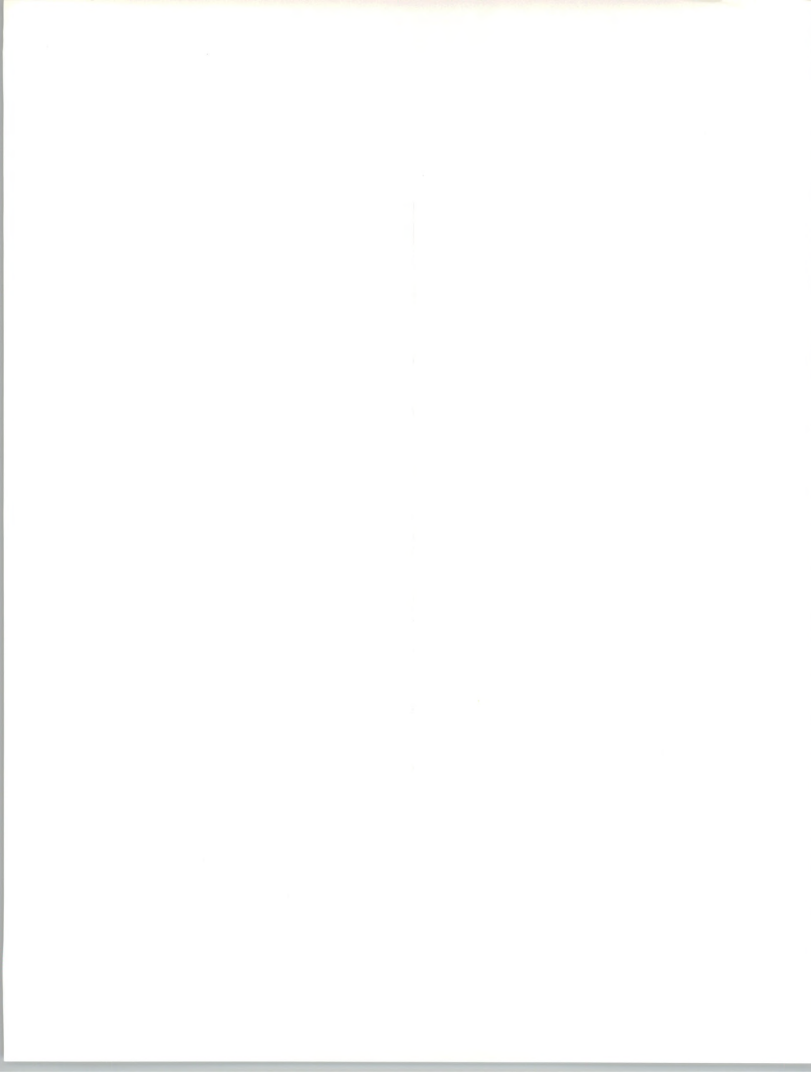
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# Services Industry Trends

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# Services Industry Trends 1991-1996—Primary Forces

- The Economy
- Downsizing
- The Market Size
- The Changing Buyer
- The Influence of Large Vendors
- Outsourcing
- The Standards Process

E-IS-39

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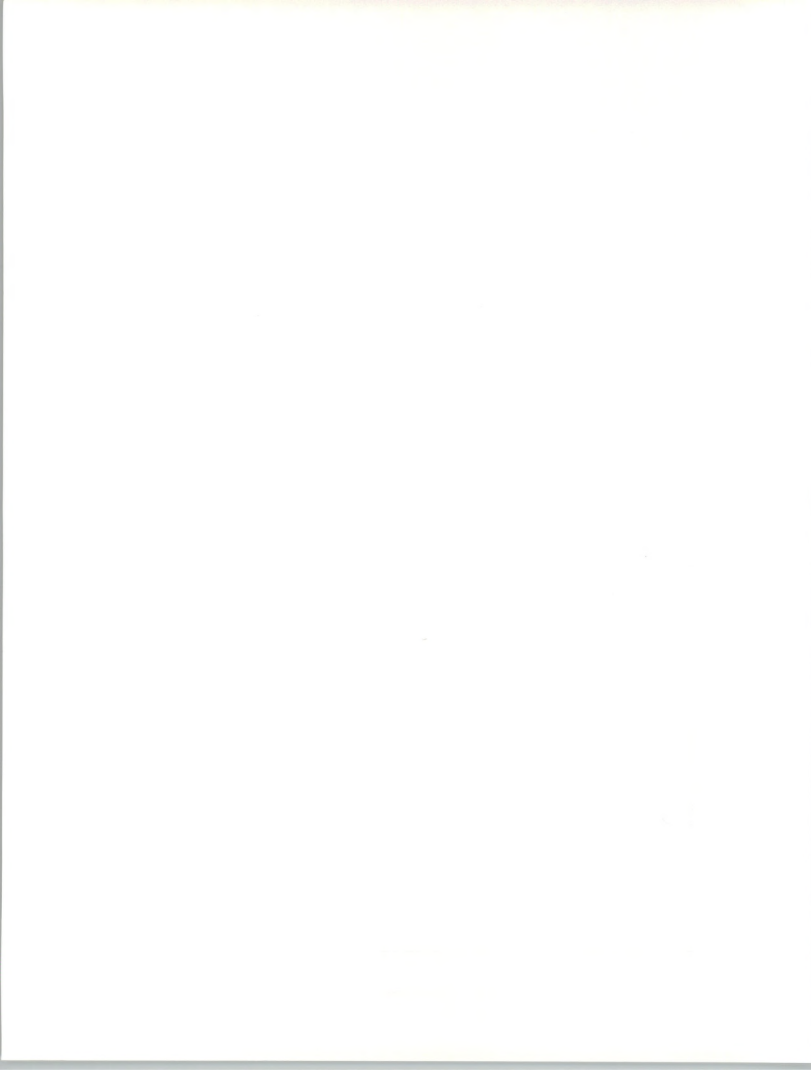


# The Economy

AIFRE 5/12-3

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## Weak Economy

- Lingering recession delays decisions
- Information systems under tight control
- Information systems budgets—5% to 10% increase
- Vendor investment is slowed

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AIFRE 5/12-4

Notes



## IT User Expenditure Europe—Historical Growth

Category	'81 (\$B)	CAGR (%)	'91 (\$B)
Systems	25	9	60
Systems Software	1	28	12
Equipment Maint.	5	12	15
Services	9	20	58
Total	40	14	145

E-IS-40

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# The Market Size

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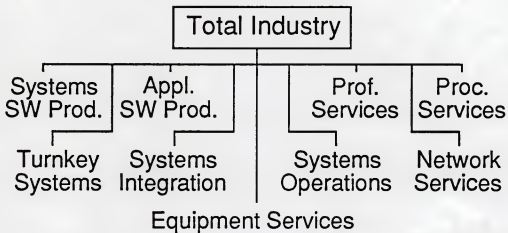
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# Information Services Industry Structure



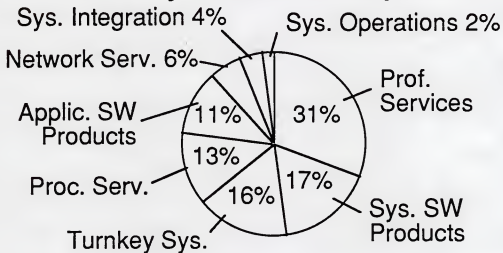
IS-2

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# Delivery Mode Analysis



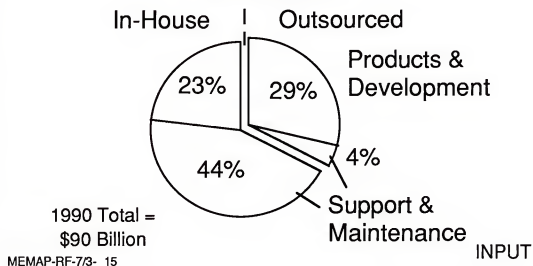
1991 Total Market Europe = \$77B INPUT

E-IS-41

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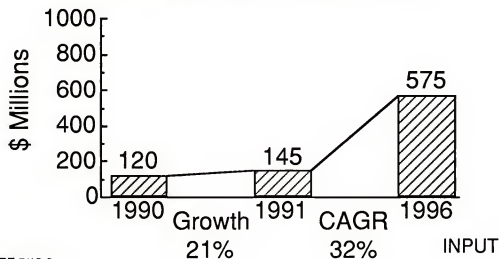
# European User Software Budgets



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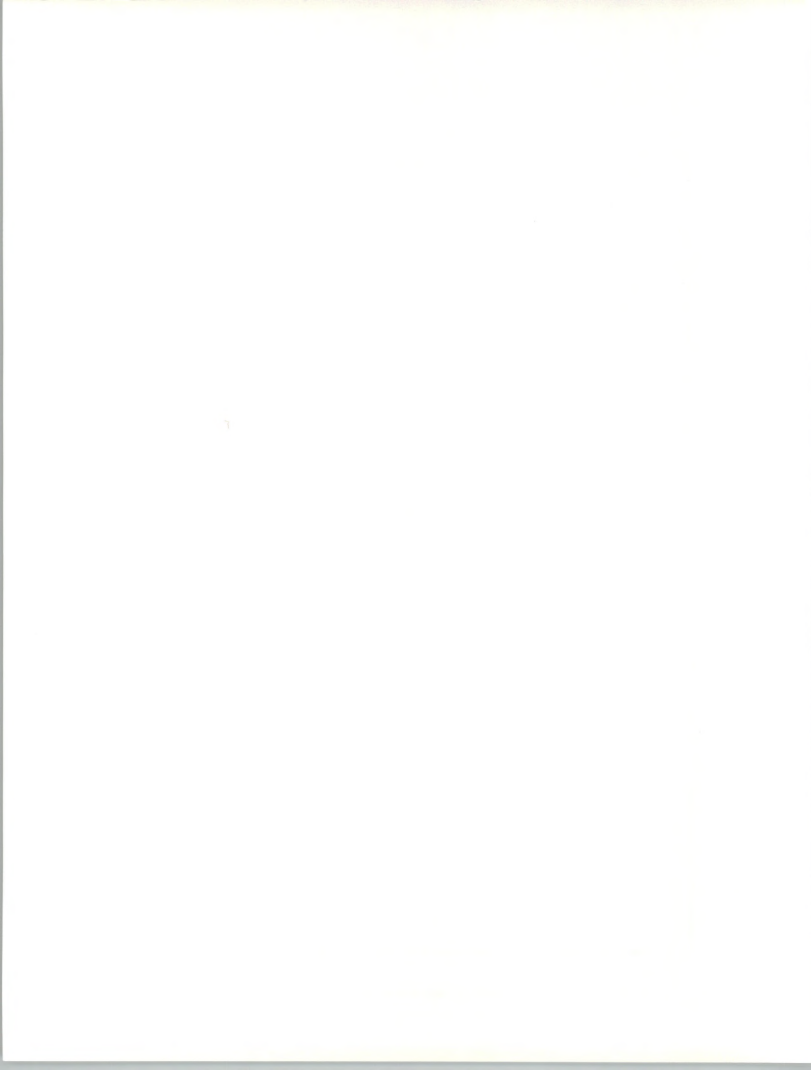


## Eastern Europe, 1991-1996 Software and Services



AIFRE 5/12-8

### Notes





# The Influence of Large Vendors

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## Increasing Influence of Large Vendors

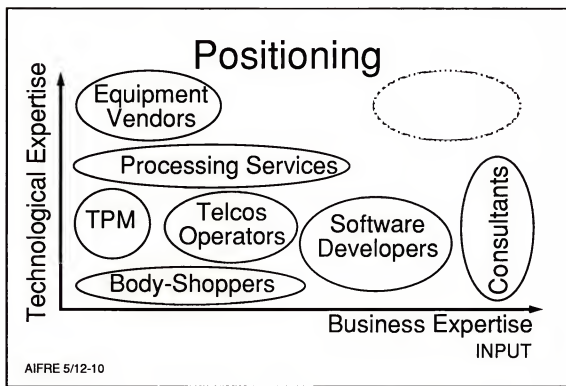
- Consolidation continues
- Market share creeping up
- Outsourcing favors larger vendors
- Slows technological change and adoption

IS-62

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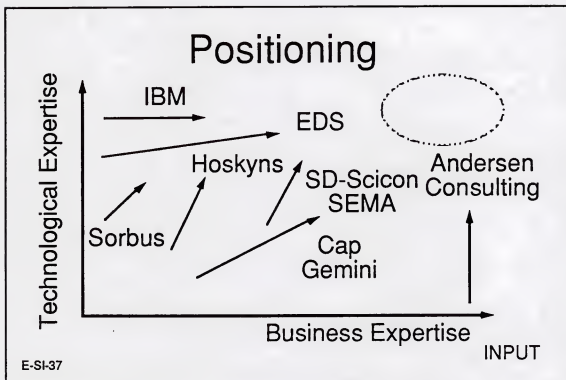
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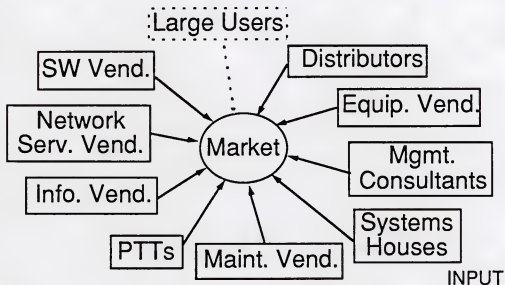


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# Increasing Competition



E-IS-42

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# Downsizing

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## Downsizing What Is Its Meaning?

- Something new
- Something old
- Downsizing = Upsizing
- Downsizing = Smartsizing = Upsizing  
Rightsizing

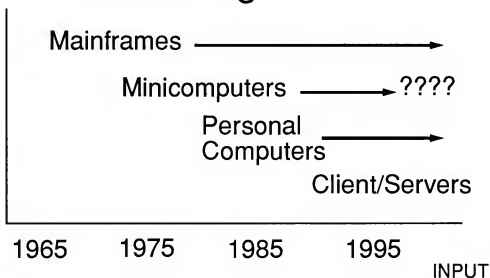
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## Downsizing Timeline



### Notes





## Downsizing What Are the Motivations?

- Lower costs
- Distribute data bases
- Improve productivity and return on investment
- Put the power in the hands of the users

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# The Changing Buyer

AIFRE 5/12-15

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## The Changing Buyer

- General manager becomes primary buyer
- IS becomes internal consultant
- Solutions versus technology

IS-64a

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Notes



## The Changing Buyer

- Decisions become larger—take longer
- The budget is decentralized—multiple buyers

IS-64b

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# Revolutions or Evolutions?

- Re-engineering
  - Organization: All or parts
  - IS Organization

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IS-95

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# Outsourcing

OU-43

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Outsourcing is the  
contracting of information  
systems processes to  
external vendors.

OU-6a

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## "Outsourcing" vs. Buying Services

- Greater commitment on part of buyer
- "Partnership"
- Responsibility/risk for vendors

OU-11

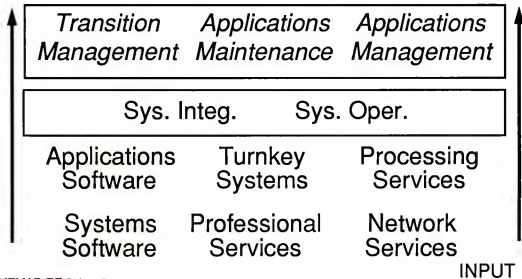
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## Product and Service Trends



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# The Standards Process

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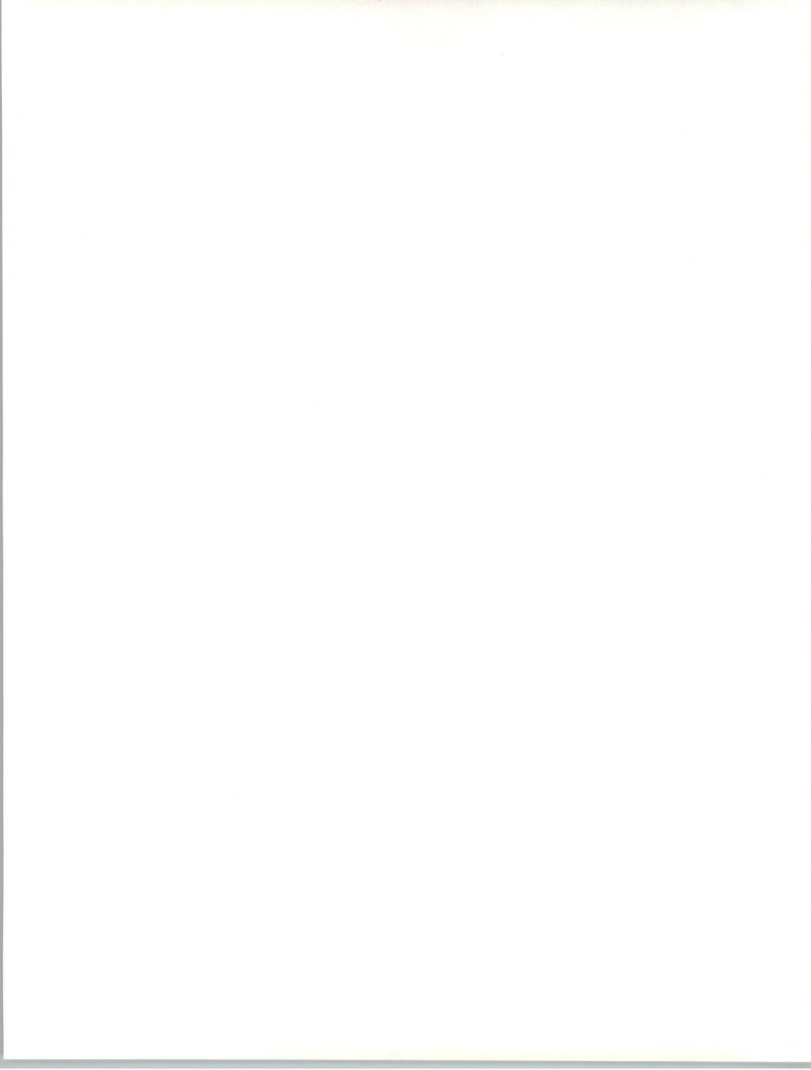
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# The Systems Industry— Past

Operating environments protected  
core systems prices

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# The Systems Industry— Now Open Systems

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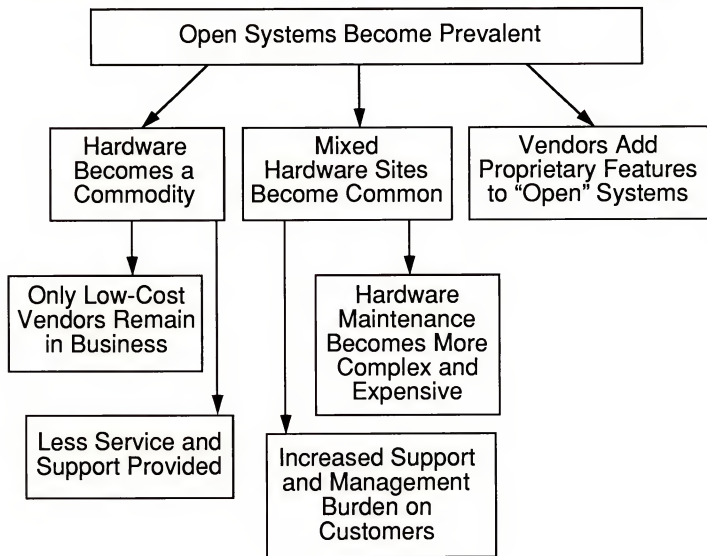
IS- 93

Notes





# Open Systems: Market-Related Problems









# Overview of Outsourcing Market in Europe

E-OU-28

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Systems Operations, Europe

## Key Trends

- Users' outsourcing becomes more complete
- New types of service emerging
- Vendors seek increased profitability

E-SO-58

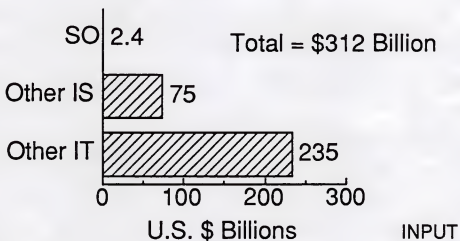
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## Total IT Expenditure Europe, 1991



E-IS-35

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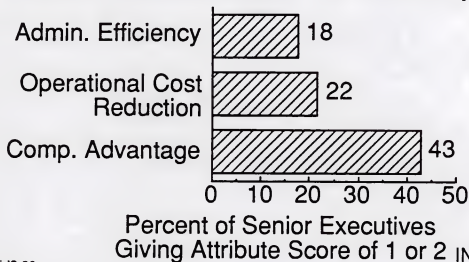
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Europe

## Major Challenges for IS Depts.



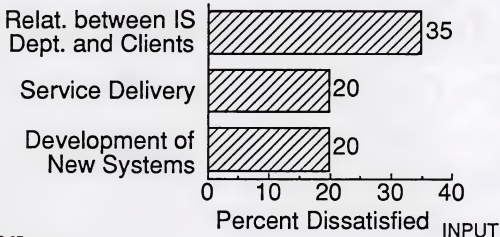
E-IS-36

Notes



Europe

## Major Challenges for IS Depts.



E-IS-37

Notes



Outsourcing, Europe

## Identification of Prospects

Low

Level of In-house  
IS Capability

Changing Co. Struct.	Remote Subsid.
Changing Business Focus	New Acquisition
Stable Well-Focused Org.	Change of CEO

High

Quality of Relat. Between IS & Clients

Low

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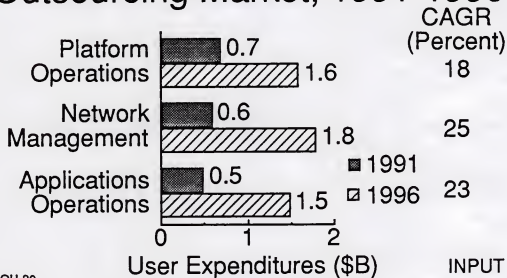
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Notes





# Europe Outsourcing Market, 1991-1996



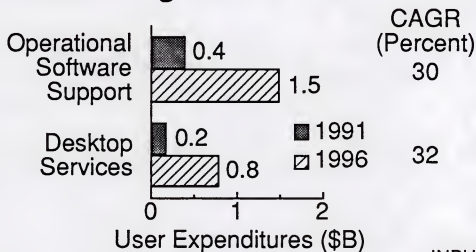
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## Notes



Europe

## Outsourcing Market, 1991-1996



E-OU-31

Notes

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Outsourcing, Europe

## Principal Reasons for Platform Operations

Factor	Degree of Imp.
Easier planning of IS costs	High
Complexity of technology	High
Difficulty in recruiting staff	Med.
Change in technology used	Med.

E-OU-32

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Notes



Platform Operations, Europe

## Nature of Renewals

- Existing service levels crucial
- Users attempt to drive down costs
- Users more susceptible to total solution

E-SO-50a

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## Network Management Outsourcing Drivers

- Increasing reliance on the network—globalisation of business
- Increasing complexity of networking technology
- Increasing volatility of the public network infrastructure

E-OU-33

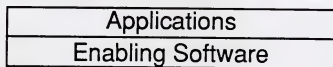
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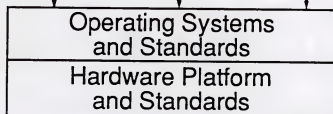


# Uncoupling Applications from Infrastructure

Dynamic  
Business  
Environment



'Static'  
Supporting  
Platform



E-AD-16

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Notes



## Operational Software Support Outsourcing Drivers

- Dependence on aging application systems
- Resource management difficulties
- Software staff discontent

E-OU-34

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## Operational Software Support Outsourcing Drivers

- New business demands on staff
- Holding action during transition
- User discontent with quality of service

E-OU-35

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Notes





## Operational Software Support Conclusions

- Untapped market opportunity
- Total user spend ~ \$44 billion
- Less than 1% is outsourced
- Primary need—IS management skills

E-OU-36

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Application Operations, Europe

## Reasons for Adoption

Factor	Degree of Imp.
Making IS relate to business needs	High
Making IS more manageable	High
Easier planning of IS costs	High
Need to reduce IS costs	High

E-AD-17

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Application Operations, Europe

## Vendor Selection Criteria

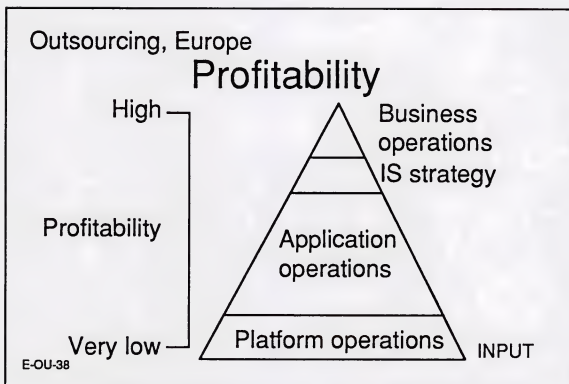
Factor	Rating
Industry knowledge	High
Business consultancy skills	High
Development capability	High
Vendor independence	High

E-AD-18

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Outsourcing, Europe

## Leading Vendors, 1990

Rank	Company	Est. Rev. (\$M)
1	CGS/Hoskyns	145
2	EDS	132
3	AT&T Istel	78
4	GSI	64
5	SD-Scicon	59

E-OU-39

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Notes



# Outsourcing Product Lines Hoskyns

- Midrange
- Mainframe
- Application management
- Desktop services

E-OU-40

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Notes



AT&T Istel

## Breakdown by Service Type Outsourcing Customer Base

Service	(%) of Contracts
FM and efficiency mgmt.	55
Service management	35
Change management	5
Information systems mgmt.	5

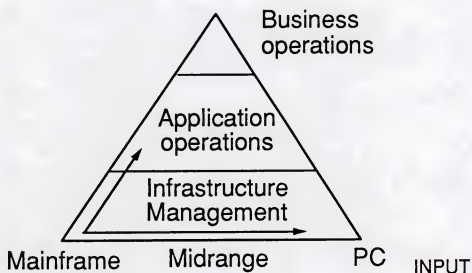
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# Outsourcing Trends



E-OU-42

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# Outsourcing Desktop Services In Europe

E-OU-2

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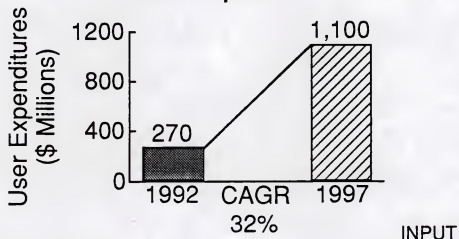
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## Desktop Services Market Europe



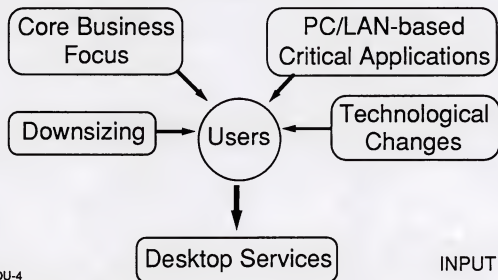
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Notes



Desktop Services, Europe

## Driving Forces



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Desktop Services, Europe

## The Decision Process

Size of Organization	In-House Capability Level	Source of decision to outsource
Large organizations	High	Senior executives
Medium-sized organizations	Low	IS management

E-OU-5

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Notes





Desktop Services, Europe

## Major Country Markets, 1992

Country	1992 Revenues (\$ Millions)
United Kingdom	120
Germany	40
France	30
Netherlands	25

E-OU-6

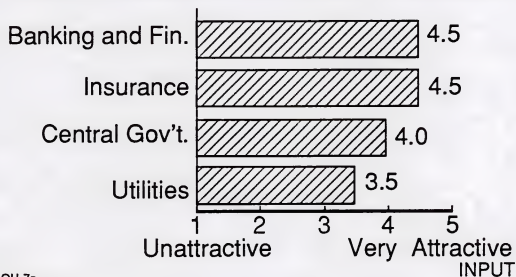
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## Desktop Services, Europe

### Attractiveness of Industry Sectors



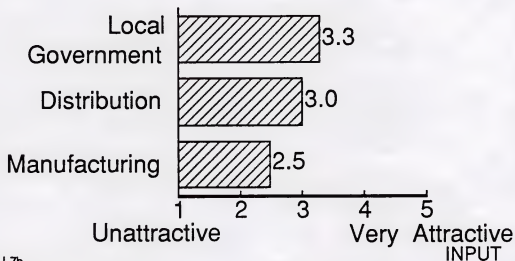
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Desktop Services, Europe

## Attractiveness of Industry Sectors



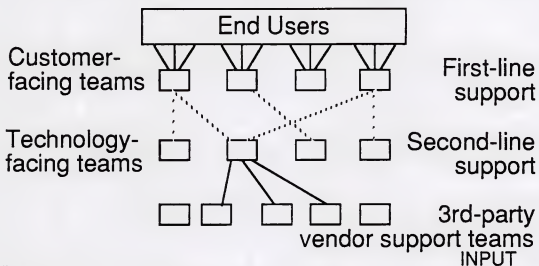
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## Desktop Services, Europe

# Delivery of Help Desk Services



E-OU-8

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Desktop Services, Europe

## Pricing Mechanisms

- Cost of on-site support plus mark-up
- Monthly usage of remote help desk
- Volume discounts

E-OU-9

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems in the UK is estimated to be 10% (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems in the workplace. The Mental Health Foundation (2000) has estimated that the cost to the UK economy of mental health problems is £10 billion per year. This is due to the fact that people with mental health problems are often unable to work, and this results in a loss of productivity. The Mental Health Foundation (2000) has also estimated that the cost to the UK economy of mental health problems is £10 billion per year. This is due to the fact that people with mental health problems are often unable to work, and this results in a loss of productivity.

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## ICG Service Offerings

- Help Desk
- International account management
- Consulting services
- PC integration services

E-OU-22

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1948, and the introduction of the Health Act 1999, which gave the NHS a new legal status and a new governance structure.

The Health Act 1999 also introduced a number of other measures, including the establishment of the Health Service Commissioners' Office (HSCO), which is responsible for ensuring that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the population, and the introduction of the Health Service (Quality Improvement) Act 1999, which gave the NHS a new legal status and a new governance structure.

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## Delivery Capability: ICG

Service Element	Level of Capability
Purchasing consulting	High
Equipment purchase	High
Equipment maintenance	High
LAN/equipment installation	High
LAN management	High

E-OU-11a

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## Delivery Capability: ICG

Service Element	Level of Capability
Help desk services	
- Systems software	High
- Applications SW products	High
Second-line technical support	High

E-OU-11b

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Notes





## ICG: Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths	Weaknesses
Pan-European coverage	Lack industry-specific expertise
Equipment supply	Lack mainframe expertise
Breadth and depth of support capability	SO customer base

E-OU-23

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## Service Offering: Sema Group

- Based on LAN expertise
- Support limited application range
- Prefer remote help desk

E-OU-24

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Desktop Services, Europe

## Delivery Capability: Sema Group

Service Element	Level of Cap.
Purchasing consultancy	Medium
Equipment purchase	Medium*
Equipment maintenance	Medium-High*
LAN/equipment installation	High
LAN management	High

\*Via partner

E-OU-25

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Desktop Services, Europe

## Delivery Capability: Sema Group

Service Element	Level of Cap.
Help desk services	High
-Systems software	Medium
-Applications software products	
Second-line technical support	High

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## Strengths and Weaknesses: Sema Group

Strengths	Weaknesses
LAN skills Willingness to support ASPs	Lack breadth of PC application support capability

E-OU-27

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Desktop Services, Europe

## Dealer/Distributor Strategies

- Develop pan-European capability
- One-stop shopping
- Partnerships for proprietary capability
- Major opportunity to enter high-margin services business
- Targeting system development

E-OU-18

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Desktop Services, Europe

## Strategies: Professional Services Vendors

- Only targeting desktop services as part of wider offering
- Concentrating on network implementation and management

E-OU-16

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of women in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people with disabilities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 2% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower social classes. In 1980, people from the lower social classes made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower social classes in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

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The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower life expectancy. In 1980, people from the lower life expectancy made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 15%. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the increasing participation of people from the lower life expectancy in the workforce, and the increasing demand for public services.

Desktop Services, Europe

## Key Trends

- Downsizing producing substantial market growth
- Could become dominant form of infrastructure management

E-OU-20b

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Notes





Desktop Services, Europe

## Key Trends

- Outsourcing ITTs increasingly request desktop services
- Desktop services also emerging as standalone service

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Desktop Services, Europe

## Vendor Challenges

- Independence of supply
- Full-service capability
- Breadth of software product support capability
- Up-to-date technical skills
- Pan-European coverage

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Notes



# About INPUT

INPUT is a worldwide consulting and market research firm uniquely focused on the information technology services and software markets. Executives in many technically advanced companies in Europe, North America, and Japan, rely on INPUT for data, objective analysis, and insightful opinions to support their business plans, market assessments, and technology directions. By leveraging INPUT's considerable knowledge and expertise, clients make informed decisions more quickly, and benefit by saving on the cost of internal research.

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